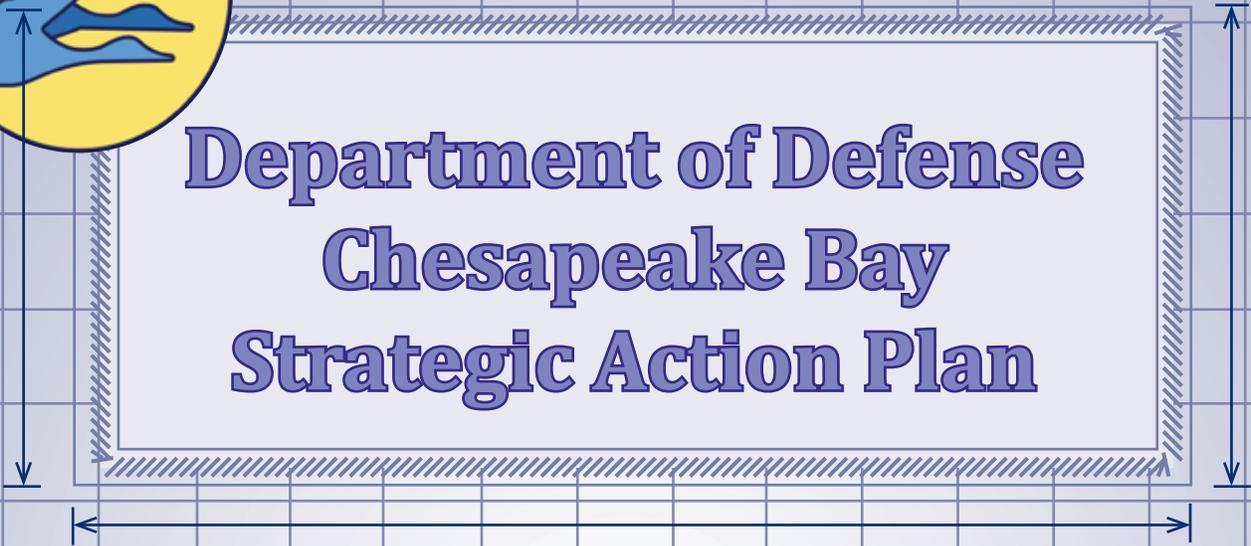




Department of Defense Chesapeake Bay Strategic Action Plan



THIS PLAN
| November 7, 2008 |
MADE



Protecting the Chesapeake Bay
For military readiness
For our community
For future generations

DOD'S BLUEPRINT FOR THE BAY



Acknowledgements

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Foreword

For more than 40 years, the Department of Defense (DoD) has been involved in the Chesapeake Bay restoration and protection effort. Initially, our involvement was through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct studies of the Bay to determine the causes of its declining health. In 1984, DoD became the first federal partner to sign an agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Chesapeake Bay Program. Since the signing of this landmark agreement, DoD has signed seven additional agreements over the years that have increased its involvement in the Chesapeake Bay restoration and protection effort.

DoD's mission is to provide the military forces that are needed to deter war and to protect the security of the United States. As part of this mission, we must ensure that today's and tomorrow's service men and women have the variety of environments they need to train, healthy conditions in which to live and raise their families, and the support of their communities and the nation. As a consequence, we continually strive to incorporate the latest environmental technologies and stewardship methodologies into our everyday activities. This helps us sustain the optimal training environments for the service men and women while assisting in the Chesapeake Bay restoration and protection effort.

Today, DoD is more committed than ever to restoring and protecting the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem. As part of this commitment, we are pleased to present the *Department of Defense Chesapeake Bay Strategic Action Plan — DoD's Blueprint for the Bay (2009-2013)*. This document incorporates all of DoD's Chesapeake Bay efforts into one unified workplan. The workplan prioritizes each project and establishes timelines and performance measures for their completion. This workplan will be reviewed and re-evaluated annually to track progress and to update it with the latest changes in DoD's constantly evolving Chesapeake Bay Program, as well as to ensure consistency with the *EPA Chesapeake Bay Program's Chesapeake Action Plan* initiatives.

DoD's Strategic Action Plan's goals are ambitious ones. To achieve them, we cannot, and we do not, do it alone. Partnerships with the communities that surround our installations, among the services, and with federal, state, and local agencies have been integral to achieving the progress we have attained so far and will continue to attain. These partnerships enable us to get more done with limited budgets, allow for an information and technological exchange that has helped propel the Chesapeake Bay initiatives forward, and increase the awareness and support for DoD, its service men and women, and its mission.

GOALS OF THE DOD CHESAPEAKE BAY STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

- 1. Contribute to restoring and sustaining healthy waters of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries**
- 2. Restore and sustain healthy habitats on all DoD Bay installations**
- 3. Support the implementation of ecosystem-based fisheries management**
- 4. Maintain healthy watersheds**
- 5. Foster Chesapeake stewardship**



Our final goal, and the goal of our Bay partners, is to restore and sustain a thriving Chesapeake ecosystem — one where we can all live, work, recreate, and, in DoD's case, train. This Strategic Action Plan is DoD's approach on how the military can most effectively contribute toward achieving this ultimate goal. It will require increased collaboration with our vast network of Chesapeake Bay partners along with the personal commitment of all levels of service men and women, DoD civilians, and their families to implement this strategy and to make the goal of restoring and sustaining the Bay a reality.



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Alex A. Beehler".

Alex A. Beehler
Principal Deputy to the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment)



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Donald R. Schregardus".

Donald R. Schregardus
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Environment)



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Addison D. Davis, IV".

Addison D. Davis, IV (Tad)
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health)



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michael McGhee".

Michael McGhee
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Energy, Environment, Safety and Occupational Health)



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THE MISSION OF THE DOD CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM is to incorporate restoration, pollution prevention, and stewardship initiatives for the Chesapeake Bay into DoD's daily mission of providing the military forces that are needed to deter war and to protect the security of the United States; to partner with federal, state, and local governments and organizations and citizen groups to maximize resources and strengthen Bay restoration and protection efforts; and to engage all levels of DoD military, civilians, and their families to be environmental stewards of the watershed where they live.



Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of this document is to outline the actions the Department of Defense (DoD) and its installations plan to undertake from 2009 through 2013 to assist in the Chesapeake Bay restoration and protection effort. This document was prepared to establish a road map to set priorities for the DoD Chesapeake Bay Program over the next 5 years and to have a program in place to keep track of these priorities and their status.

This plan is organized into five goals that are based on the five strategic pillars established from the *Chesapeake 2000 Agreement*. Within each DoD goal, there are objectives, action items, performance measures, and goal dates (where applicable) that will provide the installations, DoD, and the EPA Chesapeake Bay Program with a planning, tracking, and feedback system that will be reviewed and evaluated annually.



Installations, such as Langley Air Force Base, have active submerged aquatic vegetation restoration and protection programs.

Opposite page: Ryan Woodland, doctoral candidate at the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, Cambridge, MD, uses seine netting to assist with habitat research on the Back River adjacent to Langley Air Force Base.

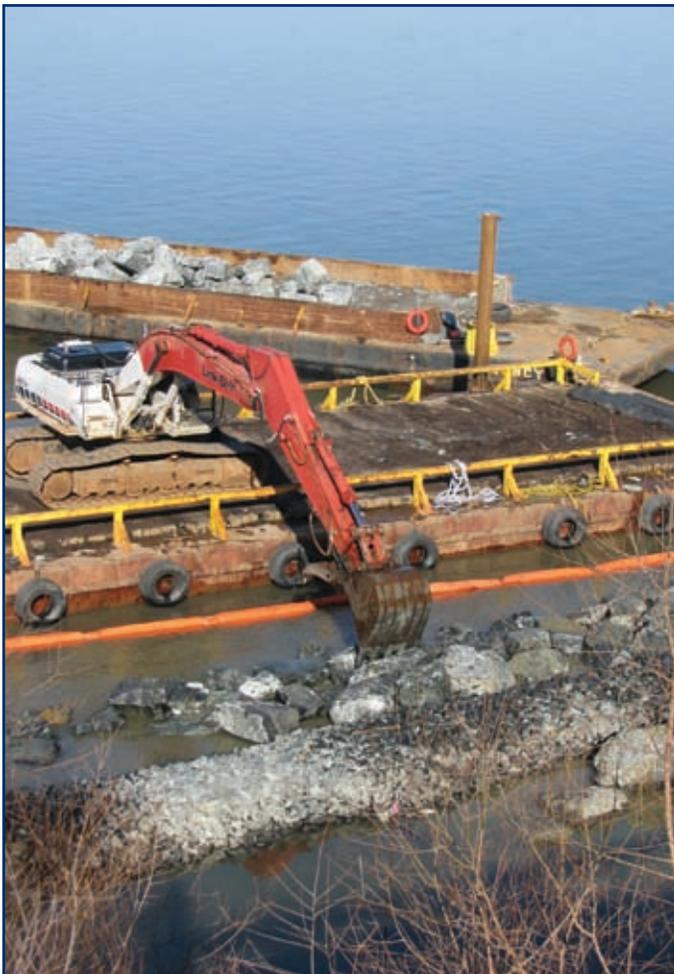




More and more DoD marinas are obtaining the Clean Marina certification, such as this one at Naval Station Norfolk.



Installations, such as Fort Meade, have built fish ladders to help anadromous fish reach their spawning grounds.



Shoreline stabilization projects, like this one at Naval Support Facility Indian Head, are protecting vital habitat while preventing nutrients and sediment from eroding into the Bay.



Volunteers plant grasses to restore shoreline along the Elizabeth River at Naval Medical Center, Portsmouth.



Background

DoD and the Chesapeake Bay

The military has been present in the Chesapeake Bay watershed since the first colonists and explorers landed on its shores. For many generations, this region provided strategic outposts to protect and defend the first colonists, and later, a fledgling nation and its capital. During the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War, the Bay and its watershed were sites of significant battles that helped to define today's government and its people.

Today, there are 86 installations in the Chesapeake Bay watershed that have a myriad of purposes, including national defense; training; deployment centers; and research, design, and testing facilities (See Figure 1). The primary mission of Andrews Air Force Base, for instance, is to protect and serve the President of the United States and the National Capital Region. Fort Story employs the Bay's unique features to maintain the Army's only logistics-over-the-shore (LOTS) training facility in the world. Here, men and women from all the different services train with amphibious equipment to learn how to transfer military cargo from ship to shore. Naval Station Norfolk is the largest naval station in the world and is the deployment and maintenance center for most of the ships in the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Naval Support Facility Dahlgren is a research, development, test, and evaluation center that conducts safety research and testing on military equipment to ensure the well-being of the service men and women who handle and use it.

These installations cover approximately 420,000 acres of land and make up 1% of the Bay watershed. As a result, DoD is one of the largest federal landholders in the watershed. The installations vary widely in uses and functions. Some reside in urban areas and are intensely developed, like Fort Myer, Naval Support Facility Carderock, and Andrews Air Force Base. Other installations are largely undeveloped, such as Fort A.P. Hill, Marine Corps Base Quantico, and Fort Indiantown Gap.

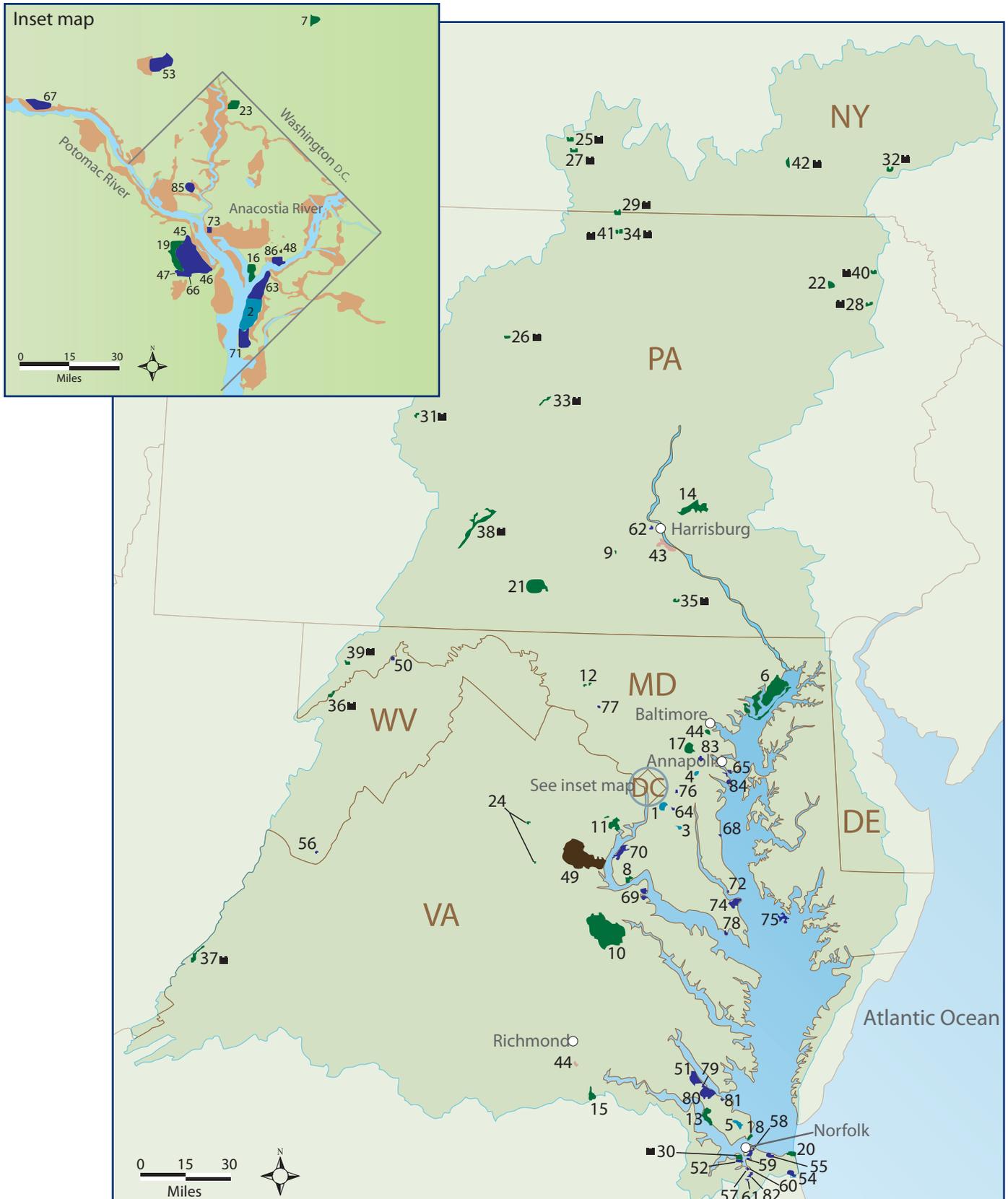
The Bay's water quality and living resources have been in a state of decline since the late 1950s and early 1960s. Research has shown that the Bay is plagued by nutrient over-enrichment, where an overabundance of nitrogen and phosphorus are causing algae blooms to grow and deplete the oxygen in the Bay's waters. These blooms also block the sunlight from reaching the Bay's grasses, which further depletes the water's oxygen supply. As the algae die, the bacteria that consumes them depletes the water's oxygen supply even more, making it difficult for the Bay's living resources to thrive. Other major stressors to the Bay include sedimentation, toxic contamination, air pollution, development, and overharvesting of the Bay's living resources.

DoD has come to play an increasing role in restoring and protecting this national resource. The military has long recognized that preserving the integrity of the landscapes they train on, in turn, maintains their ability to train. Since the first Chesapeake Bay agreement was signed in 1983 to present, DoD has been an active partner in the Chesapeake Bay restoration and protection effort and has established the following vision and mission statements for the DoD Chesapeake Bay Program:



Background

Figure 1. DoD Installations in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed (watershed maps)



Air Force:

1. Andrews Air Force Base, MD
2. Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.
3. Brandywine Global Communications Receiving Station, MD
4. Davidsonville Communications Station, MD
5. Langley Air Force Base, VA

Army:

6. Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
7. Adelphi Laboratory Center, MD
8. Blossom Point Research Facility, MD
9. Carlisle Barracks, PA
10. Fort A.P. Hill, VA
11. Fort Belvoir, VA
12. Fort Detrick, MD
13. Fort Eustis, VA
14. Fort Indiantown Gap, PA
15. Fort Lee, VA
16. Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.
17. Fort Meade, MD
18. Fort Monroe, VA
19. Fort Myer, VA
20. Fort Story, VA
21. Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
22. Scranton Army Ammunition Plant, PA
23. Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.
24. Warrenton Training Center, VA

Army Corps of Engineers (USACE):

25. Almond Lake, NY
26. Alvin R. Bush Dam, PA
27. Arkport Dam, NY
28. Aylesworth Lake, PA
29. Cowanesque Lake, NY
30. Craney Island Dredge Spoils Disposal Area, VA
31. Curwensville Lake, PA
32. East Sidney Lake, NY
33. Foster J. Sayers Dam, PA
34. Hammond Lake, PA
35. Indian Rock Dam, PA
36. Jennings Randolph Lake, WV
37. Lake Moomaw, VA
38. Raystown Lake, PA
39. Savage River Dam, MD
40. Stillwater Lake, PA
41. Tioga Lake, PA
42. Whitney Point Lake, NY

Defense Logistic Agency:

43. Defense Distribution Depot, Susquehanna, PA
44. Defense Supply Center, Richmond, VA

Department of Defense:

45. Arlington National Cemetery, VA
46. Pentagon, VA

Marine Corps:

47. Henderson Hall, VA
48. Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.
49. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA

Navy:

50. Allegheny Ballistics Laboratory, WV
51. Armed Forces Experimental Training Activity Camp Peary, VA
52. Defense Fuel Supply Point Craney Island, VA
53. National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD
54. Naval Air Station, Oceana, VA
55. Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek, VA
56. Naval Information Operations Command, Sugar Grove, WV
57. Naval Medical Center, Portsmouth, VA
58. Naval Station Norfolk, VA
59. Naval Station Norfolk, Lafayette River Annex, VA
60. Naval Station Norfolk, St. Helena Annex, VA
61. Naval Station Norfolk, St. Juliens Creek Annex, VA
62. Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg, PA
63. Naval Support Facility Anacostia, Washington, D.C.
64. Naval Support Facility Andrews, MD
65. Naval Support Facility Annapolis, MD
66. Naval Support Facility Arlington, VA
67. Naval Support Facility Carderock, MD
68. Naval Support Facility Chesapeake Beach, MD
69. Naval Support Facility Dahlgren, VA
70. Naval Support Facility Indian Head, MD
71. Naval Support Facility Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.
72. Naval Support Facility Solomons Island, MD
73. Naval Support Facility Potomac Annex, Washington, D.C.
74. Naval Support Facility Patuxent River, MD
75. Naval Support Facility Patuxent River, Bloodsworth Island, MD
76. Naval Support Facility Suitland, MD
77. Naval Support Facility Thurmont, MD
78. Outlying Landing Field, Webster Field, MD
79. Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, Cheatham Annex, VA
80. Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, VA
81. Naval Weapons Station Yorktown Fuels, VA
82. Norfolk Naval Shipyard, VA
83. U.S. Naval Academy Dairy Farm, MD
84. U.S. Naval Academy, MD
85. U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.
86. Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.



DoD Chesapeake Bay Program Vision Statement:
The vision of the DoD Chesapeake Bay Program is to protect the Chesapeake Bay for military readiness, for our community, and for future generations.

DoD Chesapeake Bay Program Mission Statement:
The mission of the DoD Chesapeake Bay Program is to incorporate restoration, pollution prevention, and stewardship initiatives for the Chesapeake Bay into DoD's daily mission of providing the military forces that are needed to deter war and to protect the security of the United States; to partner with federal, state, and local governments and organizations and citizen groups to maximize resources and strengthen Bay restoration and protection efforts; and to engage all levels of DoD military, civilians, and their families to be environmental stewards of the watershed where they live.



Children help plant trees at an Earth Day celebration at Defense Supply Center, Richmond.

DoD's Chesapeake Bay Program

BECOMING A BAY PARTNER

The DoD Chesapeake Bay Program traces its roots back to October 27, 1965, when Congress signed the *Rivers and Harbors Act* and assigned the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with the task of studying the physical and hydrodynamic characteristics of the Chesapeake Bay. These studies were combined with the EPA's work on the Bay's living resources and water quality and used to prepare the first Chesapeake Bay agreement in 1983 and to establish the U.S. EPA Chesapeake Bay Program.

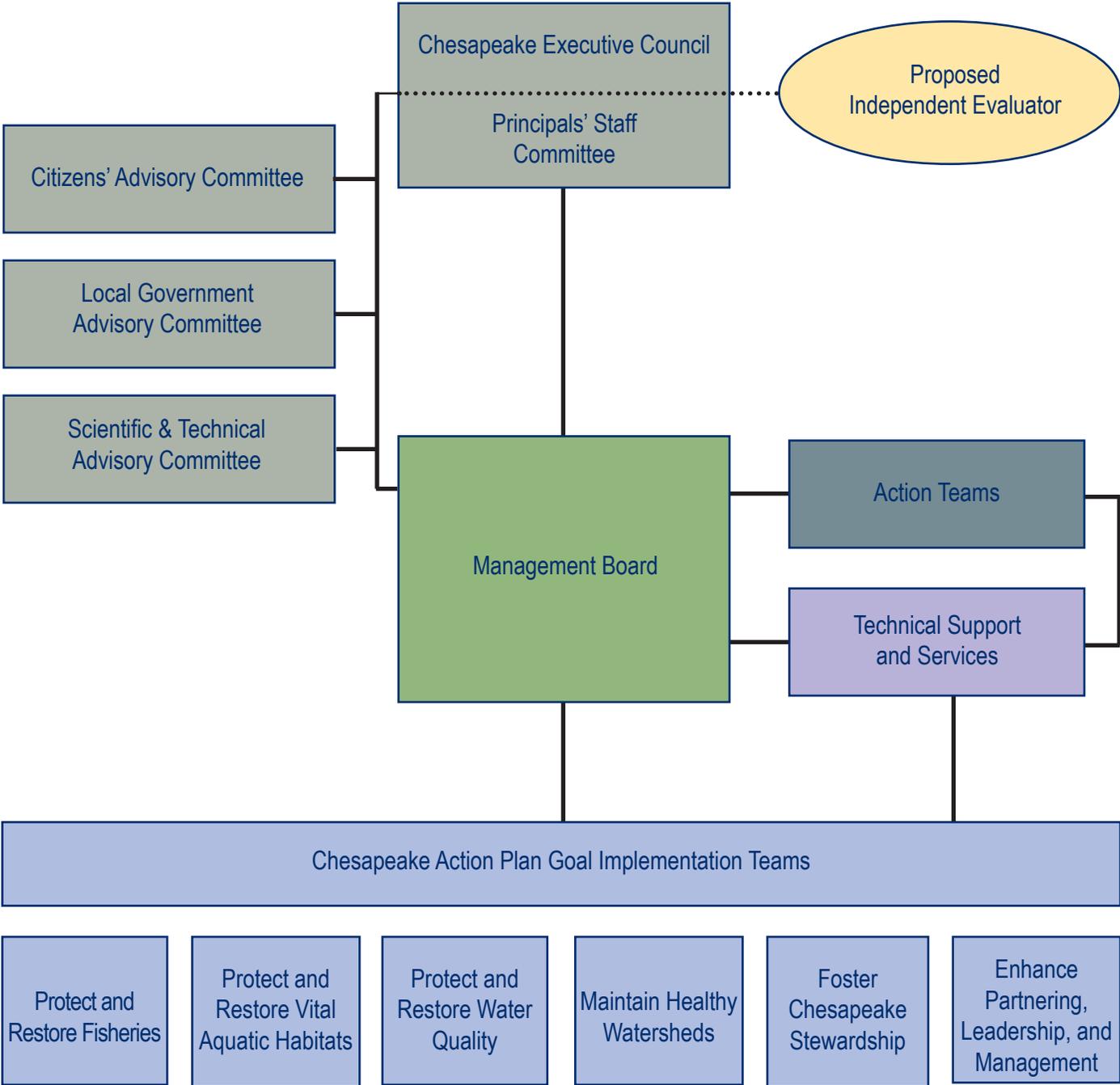
DoD became the first federal partner in the Bay restoration effort on September 13, 1984, when it signed the *EPA/DoD Chesapeake Bay Initiative — A Joint Resolution on Pollution Abatement in the Chesapeake Bay*. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers soon followed when it signed a memorandum of understanding with the EPA on November 21, 1984. With these agreements, DoD obtained a seat on the Chesapeake Bay Program's Implementation Committee, and the Federal Agencies Committee was formed to coordinate all federal Bay initiatives.

The EPA Chesapeake Bay Program has recently been restructured. The new organization is composed of an Executive Council, Principals' Staff Committee, and a Management Board as well as advisory committees and implementation and action teams that all work together to meet the Chesapeake Bay agreement goals (see Figure 2).

With its seat on the Management Board, DoD partners with other representatives from all the watershed states, the District of Columbia, the Chesapeake Bay Commission, the chairs of the EPA Chesapeake Bay Program advisory committees, and other federal agencies to provide the operational leadership for the Chesapeake Bay Program. The board is responsible for strategic planning, priority setting, and guidance and development of a comprehensive, coordinated, accountable implementation strategy for the Chesapeake Bay Program.



Figure 2. Chesapeake Bay Program Organizational Chart



Background

DOD CHESAPEAKE BAY AGREEMENTS

Since 1984, DoD has signed seven other Chesapeake Bay agreements that have reflected an evolution in the understanding of what it will take to restore and maintain a healthy Bay. Each subsequent agreement has increased the breadth and depth of the military's involvement in the Bay restoration and protection effort. These agreements include the following:

1. *Cooperative Agreement Between DoD and EPA Concerning Chesapeake Bay Activities* — signed April 20, 1990. DoD renewed its partnership with the EPA Chesapeake Bay Program and agreed to more specific involvement in line with the goals of the *1987 Chesapeake Bay Agreement*, particularly in the areas of participation, planning, funding, pollution prevention, data collection, and audits and inspections.
2. *DoD/EPA Action Items for the Chesapeake Bay Program* — signed September 14, 1993. This agreement assimilated the *1992 Amendments* into DoD's Chesapeake Bay Program and further refined DoD's involvement in the areas of living resources, water quality, public communications and access, Bay Program planning efforts, compliance, and pollution prevention.
3. *Agreement of Federal Agencies on Ecosystem Management in the Chesapeake Bay* — signed on July 14, 1994. Twenty-nine federal agencies signed this agreement and pledged to increase involvement
4. *Special Tributary Strategy for Federal Lands in the District of Columbia* — signed on March 25, 1996. As a result of the *Agreement of Federal Agencies on Ecosystem Management in the Chesapeake Bay*, the federal agencies and the District of Columbia developed this special tributary strategy to address nutrient inputs to the Bay from federal facilities.
5. *Federal Agencies' Chesapeake Ecosystem Unified Plan (FACEUP)* — signed on November 5, 1998. This agreement, signed by 15 federal agencies, expanded the initiatives outlined in the *1994 Agreement of Federal Agencies* and incorporated the *1998 Clean Water Action Plan*, focusing on priority watersheds, the Bay's living resources and habitats, nutrient and toxics prevention and reduction, information and technology exchange, and Smart Growth initiatives.
6. *Resolution to Enhance Federal Cooperative Conservation in the Chesapeake Bay Program* — signed October 7, 2005. In response to a Presidential Executive Order and the *Chesapeake 2000 Agreement*, the federal agencies signed this resolution to rededicate themselves and their resources to the Chesapeake Bay restoration and protection effort and agreed to implement "cooperative conservation" with state, local, individual, and tribal partners.



The Naval Support Facility Patuxent River partnered with a variety of groups to complete a shoreline restoration planting.



Marines teach Boy Scouts about camping and working with the environment at Marine Corps Base Quantico.



7. *Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Maryland and the United States Department of Defense* — signed July 19, 2006. This MOU established an agreement between DoD and the State of Maryland whereby DoD reaffirmed its plan to upgrade its wastewater treatment facilities and to implement nonpoint source pollution control measures. In exchange, the State of Maryland agreed not to seek collection of Maryland Bay Restoration fees for DoD-owned wastewater treatment facilities.

DOD'S CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE AND ROLES

Since 1994, the Navy Regional Environmental Coordinator (REC) for EPA Region III has been charged with the task of overseeing DoD's Chesapeake Bay Program. To complete this task, the REC employs a DoD Chesapeake Bay Program manager to organize DoD's program and ensure that DoD's Chesapeake Bay initiatives to protect and restore the Bay are communicated across all the services and all of the installations in the Bay watershed.

The DoD Chesapeake Bay Program manager is the DoD representative to the EPA Chesapeake Bay Program. In this status, the manager represents DoD at applicable Bay Program committees and workgroups. The manager helps formulate federal agency initiatives for Chesapeake Bay agreements, develops partnerships with other federal and state agencies, tracks and reports on DoD's Bay restoration progress, and ensures that DoD's data calls are met. The manager ensures that relevant Chesapeake Bay agreement initiatives are communicated to the services and installations through such vehicles as bi-monthly newsletters, biannual Quality Management Board meetings, biennial commanders' conferences, and routine electronic correspondence.

Each service has its own Chesapeake Bay Program lead. The Navy's Chesapeake Bay lead is located at Naval Station Norfolk. The Army's Chesapeake Bay lead is located at the Pentagon. The Air Forces' Chesapeake Bay lead resides at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. The Marine Corps' lead resides at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,



Defense Supply Center, Richmond, maintains a preserve for the Wapiti Elk herd that once flourished in the Bay watershed.

Baltimore District, provides a lead to oversee the Corps' Chesapeake Bay Program, and the lead for the Defense Logistics Agency is housed at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

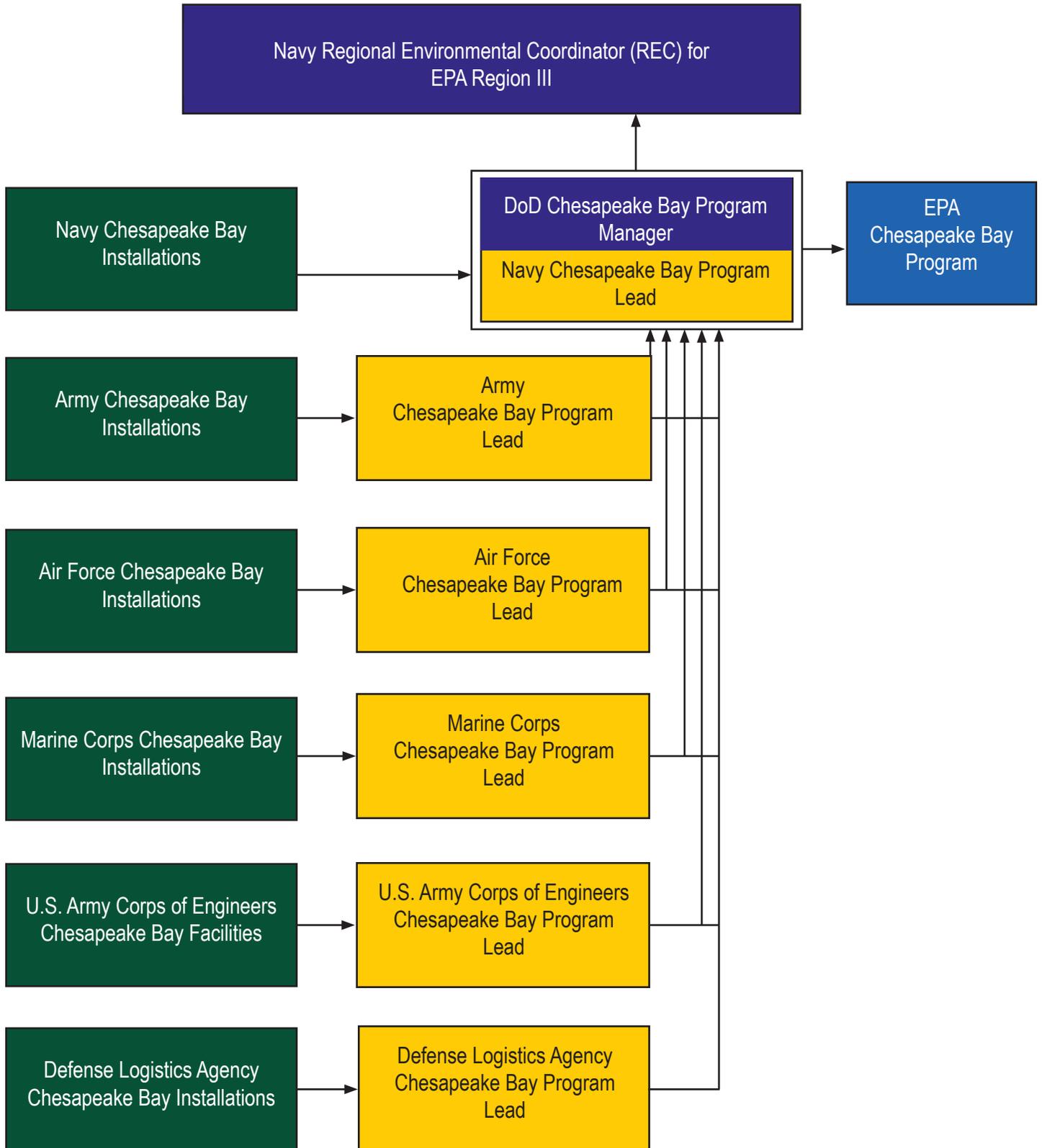
The service leads ensure that their service and the installations within their service in the Chesapeake watershed are following DoD's Chesapeake Bay Program. To meet this end, the service leads work closely with the DoD Program manager and their service's installations in the Bay watershed.

Each of the 68 installations in the Chesapeake Bay watershed is represented by a Chesapeake Bay coordinator. The 18 dams and reservoirs owned by the Army Corps of Engineers are represented by the Baltimore District of the Corps. Typically, the installation Bay coordinator is a member of the installation's environmental office. This person ensures that the installation's commander is up to speed on the latest Chesapeake Bay initiatives, that installation programs are in line with Chesapeake Bay goals, and that all the people who live, work, and train on the installation are aware of and following Chesapeake Bay initiatives. This person establishes partnerships with state and local agencies, organizations, and citizen groups to achieve Chesapeake Bay goals at the installation level.

Figure 3 shows the DoD Chesapeake Bay Program organization structure.



Figure 3. DoD Chesapeake Bay Program Organization



DoD's Strategic Action Plan

PLAN DEVELOPMENT

DoD's Strategic Action Plan was developed with the input of all levels of DoD's Chesapeake Bay Program — from the installation Bay coordinator up through the office of the REC. The DoD Chesapeake Bay Program manager was the central organizing force for the plan and ensured that all levels of the DoD Bay Program had an opportunity to review and add input into draft versions. The plan ultimately incorporates all of the elements of DoD's Chesapeake Bay workplan into a cohesive document that inter-relates programs and commitments, identifies attainable timelines, and improves efficiencies of effort.

PLAN DRIVERS

The goals, objectives, and action items in *DoD's Strategic Action Plan* are the result of two guiding documents — the *Chesapeake 2000 Agreement* and *The Resolution to Enhance Federal Cooperative Conservation in the Chesapeake Bay Program*. The *Chesapeake 2000 Agreement*, signed on June 20, 2000 by the EPA Chesapeake Bay Program, the Chesapeake

Bay Commission, the District of Columbia, the State of Maryland, and the Commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Virginia, contains more than 100 specific objectives in the areas of living resources, vital habitat, water quality, sound land use, and stewardship and community engagement. By signing *The Resolution to Enhance Federal Cooperative Conservation in the Chesapeake Bay Program* on October 7, 2005, the Chesapeake Bay Program's federal partners reaffirmed their interest in the Bay restoration and protection effort and agreed to incorporate the latest objectives (from the *Chesapeake 2000 Agreement*) into their programs.

PROGRAM GOALS FOR FY09 – FY13

DoD's Strategic Action Plan is organized into the following five goals:

- Goal 1. Contribute to Restoring and Sustaining Healthy Waters of the Chesapeake Bay and its Tributaries
- Goal 2. Restore and Sustain Healthy Habitats on All DoD Bay Installations
- Goal 3. Support the Implementation of Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management
- Goal 4. Maintain Healthy Watersheds
- Goal 5. Foster Chesapeake Stewardship



Natural resources staff at Aberdeen Proving Ground constructs a platform to encourage bald eagles to nest.



Background

Under each DoD goal, there are objectives and detailed action items. Timeframes (where applicable) and performance measures are projected for each action item to identify when and by what measure each initiative is planned to be fulfilled.

BASELINE ASSUMPTIONS OF THIS PLAN

To achieve all of the action items in this plan, the following baseline assumptions must be met:

- Funding levels will support implementation.
- Federal support for the plan will continue (not just monetary).
- Staff levels will remain stable and vacant positions will be filled.
- The plan will be re-evaluated annually and adjusted as necessary.

FUTURE USE OF THIS PLAN

DoD's Strategic Action Plan will be used to develop annual workplans and to prioritize initiatives across all levels

of DoD's Chesapeake Bay Program. Installations and commanders will use the information to rank activities at the installation level. The DoD program manager and service leads will support and guide installation efforts while working to meet the programmatic efforts of the plan and seeking out new partnerships and resources with other agencies and organizations.

The plan will be a communication tool for all levels of the DoD Chesapeake Bay Program and to the EPA Chesapeake Bay Program. Through this plan, each service coordinator will track and report progress on action items. The progress will be reported to the DoD Chesapeake Bay Program manager, who will then compile input provided by the service representatives and report the status to the DoD Chesapeake Bay Quality Management Board (QMB). The DoD Chesapeake Bay Program manager and service representatives will conduct an ongoing review and evaluation of the plan, adjust it as necessary, and report DoD's status to the EPA Chesapeake Bay Program annually.



Servicemen and women join their families to conduct a Potomac Shoreline Cleanup at Bolling Air Force Base.



Strategic Action Workplan

Goal 1. Contribute to Restoring and Sustaining Healthy Waters of the Chesapeake Bay and Its Tributaries

Objective 1.1: Minimize the negative impacts of facility maintenance on surface and groundwater resources, particularly with respect to nonpoint source pollution.

Action Item	Performance Measure
a. Operate and maintain all marinas in accordance with established pollution prevention standards and best management practices.	Demonstrate that all DoD marinas are operated and maintained in accordance with established pollution prevention standards and best management practices by 2009 and obtain Clean Marina certification by 2010.
b. Minimize pollution from nitrogen and phosphorus sources associated with agriculture, construction, turf, golf courses, recreation, and developed lands.	Develop and implement nutrient management plans for 50% of DoD Bay installations by 2013, giving priority to those installations located on impaired waters or possessing significant nutrient sources. Demonstrate through annual data calls that nutrient management plan BMPs are being installed and are maintained.
c. Apply for early renewal of NPDES permits in order to comply with enhanced nutrient removal levels at all WWTPs.	Ensure all permits are renewed by 2010. Build/upgrade all WWTPs by 2012.

Objective 1.2: Buffer all stream and shoreline riparian areas with vegetation to minimize erosion, to reduce the impacts of nonpoint source pollution, and to promote healthy ecosystems.

Action Item	Performance Measure
a. Protect and sustain existing riparian buffer zones and shorelines on all DoD Bay installations.	No loss of existing riparian buffer zones (minimum of 35' for one side or 70' for both sides) along streams and shorelines.
b. Establish vegetation in poorly buffered riparian zones and shorelines on all DoD Bay installations.	Net increase in the number of stream and shoreline miles bordered by an adequate riparian buffer zone width (minimum of 35' for one side or 70' for both sides) from FY 09 to FY 13, relative to FY 08 status.



Background

Goal 2. Restore and Sustain Healthy Habitats on All DoD Bay Installations

Objective 2.1: Preserve, maintain, restore, and enhance all wetland habitats.

Action Item	Performance Measure
a. Increase acreage and enhance the function of wetlands on all DoD Bay installations.	No net loss in the number of wetland acres from FY 09 to FY 13 relative to FY08 status.

Objective 2.2: Maximize the occurrence and distribution of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV).

Action Item	Performance Measure
a. Maintain beds of SAV in suitable habitats on or adjacent to all DoD Bay installations.	No preventable net loss of existing SAV beds
b. Support establishment of new beds of SAV in suitable habitats on or adjacent to all DoD Bay installations that historically supported SAV.	Net increase in the number of planted SAV beds where suitable from FY 09 to FY 13 relative to the previous 5 years.

Objective 2.3: Reduce invasive species.

Action Item	Performance Measure
a. Determine prevalence of invasive species on all DoD Bay installations.	Obtain existing information on invasive species on all DoD Bay installations no later than FY 09.
b. Monitor and control invasive species at sites that pose the greatest threat to Bay restoration efforts and mission. Of the 200 known invasive species in the Bay watershed, the 6 that are thought to be the greatest threat to the Chesapeake ecosystem are the mute swan, nutria, phragmites, purple loosestrife, water chestnuts, and zebra mussels.	Implement invasive species control and monitoring programs at 30 installations no later than FY 13.



Goal 3. Support the Implementation of Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management

Objective 3.1: Maximize anadromous fish production on and upstream from all DoD Bay installations.

Action Item	Performance Measure
a. Identify all remaining barriers to anadromous fish migration on DoD Bay installations.	List all remaining barriers at installations by FY 09.
b. Remove (i.e., through barrier removal or provision of fish passage facilities) all remaining barriers to anadromous fish migration on DoD Bay installations.	Provide documented fish passage and anadromous fish production upstream from all current passage barriers by FY 11.
c. Construct artificial oyster reefs where suitable/feasible in partnership with state agencies.	Identify installations that have sites that are suitable for artificial oyster reef construction by FY 09 and pursue funding for construction.
d. Partner with non-profit groups (e.g., Chesapeake Bay Foundation, Oyster Recovery Project) to grow oysters for oyster gardening efforts.	Identify installations that have waters suitable for growing oysters by FY 09.

Goal 4. Maintain Healthy Watersheds

Objective 4.1: Incorporate and implement CBP goals and commitments, including low impact development (LID), conservation landscaping, and environmentally sensitive design principles into installation watershed planning, master planning, installation design guides, and site plans.

Action Item	Performance Measure
a. Ensure that all DoD Bay installations integrate CBP goals and commitments into their Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMPs) and Environmental Management Systems (EMSs).	Demonstrate that DoD Bay installations requiring an INRMP have incorporated relevant CBP goals and commitments into their plans by FY10. Also, demonstrate that CBP goals and commitments have been incorporated into all EMSs by FY 11.
b. Develop a supplement to assist in implementation of the DoD LID Design Guide for DoD Bay installations.	Distribute the supplement to the DoD Bay community and conduct training workshop by FY 10.
c. Monitor effectiveness of LID demonstration projects.	Report results of the monitoring of the LID demonstration projects at 10 installations by FY 11.
d. Develop and distribute a DoD Shoreline Management Guide to protect shoreline resources and to promote stewardship and public use.	Develop and distribute guide by FY 12.
e. Create and maintain an accurate inventory of key natural resources (i.e., those related to C2K and FACEUP commitments) for all Bay installations to prioritize future CBP initiatives, to plan and implement projects on appropriate installations, to facilitate watershed planning efforts, and to assist higher commands with reporting commitments and obligations.	Create a database of actual and potential acres of SAV, miles of buffered stream corridors, miles of anadromous fish habitat, and other key resources no later than FY 11.



Background

Objective 4.2: Reduce stormwater runoff and promote infiltration on developed portions of installations.

Action Item	Performance Measure
a. Apply conservation landscaping principles and practices at new construction sites and existing areas in developed portions of installations.	Implement ten conservation landscaping demonstration/pilot projects by FY 11.
b. Minimize the percentage of impervious surface on developed portions of installations.	Implement 25 projects to reduce the amount of impervious surfaces by FY 12.

Objective 4.3: Partner and participate in restoration initiatives outside of installation boundaries.

Action Item	Performance Measure
a. Partner and participate in local watershed planning, management, and restoration initiatives.	Twenty (20) installations will partner with local watershed organizations by 2012.

Goal 5. Foster Chesapeake Stewardship

Objective 5.1: Increase installation awareness of and support for CBP goals, objectives, and commitments and ensure that all installation CBP coordinators are fully informed of CBP goals, commitments and funding opportunities.

Action Item	Performance Measure
a. Establish an outreach program for DoD Chesapeake Bay Installation Commanders.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold DoD Chesapeake Bay Commanders' Conference every two years (FY 07 was the first conference under this strategic plan. Next conference scheduled for FY 09). 2. Maintain and update Commander's briefings for all services as necessary.
b. Increase use of the Joint Service Chesapeake Bay website by ensuring other websites link to this website.	Add 40 links from other websites by FY 10.
c. Develop a reference guide that contains information on the Bay, the CBP agreements, Executive Council directives, DoD CBP information, and the DoD CBP Strategic Plan for use by the DoD community.	Develop and distribute the DoD CBP Reference Guide to installation CBP points of contact and to service headquarter levels by FY 10.
d. Provide ongoing, timely, and relevant program information and materials to CBP coordinators.	Ensure that all CBP coordinator contact information is up-to-date and accurate, and that these coordinators are receiving regular newsletters and other relevant correspondences.
e. Hold forums to educate, assist, and exchange information with installation CBP coordinators.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold two DoD CBP workshops with installation CBP coordinators by FY12. 2. Hold 2 DoD CBP Quality Management Board Meetings with installation CBP coordinators annually.



Objective 5.1 Continued.

Action Item	Performance Measure
f. Capture resources (i.e., Legacy funds) to facilitate implementation of the CBP	Ensure consistent Legacy submittals annually, and increase attempts to obtain other grants or sources of funds.
g. Ensure consistency in EPR or equivalent budget submittals.	Issue updated guidance as applicable no later than FY 09 to installation CBP coordinators and environmental offices on driver(s), project types, narrative requirements, funding classes, and review criteria for projects submitted to the EPR or service equivalent.

Objective 5.2: Engage service members, tenants, civilian employees, and their families in local and regional restoration CBP initiatives and goals.

Action Item	Performance Measure
a. Increase participation in local restoration projects that contribute to Bay restoration initiatives and goals.	Demonstrate an increase in the number of restoration projects made available for military personnel, tenants, civilian employees, and their families to participate in and show an increase in the number of people participating in such projects starting from FY 10.
b. Increase education and awareness of local restoration projects that contribute to Bay restoration goals and commitments.	Show an increase in the awareness of local restoration projects through good news stories (local community as well as installation media sources), brochures, etc. from FY 08.
c. Participate in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Schoolyard Habitats Program.	Select an installation affiliated school in the Bay watershed and work with the USFWS and other partners to educate and involve students and teachers in the Bay by FY 11.
d. Participate in the CBP Urban Tree Canopy Program.	Conduct a pilot urban tree canopy planting at a DoD Bay installation by FY 11, engage the local community in the effort, and provide educational information about the project.



Background

Objective 5.3: Encourage political, public, and DoD support for the DoD CBP by fully capturing, reporting, and publicizing the involvement and contributions of DoD installations to achieve Bay restoration goals and commitments.

Action Item	Performance Measure
a. Account for all projects, accomplishments, and expenditures that contribute to regional goals and commitments to restore the Bay.	Ensure DoD installation CBP coordinators submit data for updating the DoD CBP database annually.
b. Educate and regularly update DoD, political officials, and the public about DoD's CBP Program.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare and distribute four good news stories on DoD's CBP Program per year beginning in FY 09. 2. Prepare a Triennial DoD CBP Progress Report by FY 09. 3. Prepare a DoD CBP Brochure by FY 09, and update as necessary. 4. Develop a DoD CBP coin by FY 13 to be presented by the Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (Lead Executive Agent) to military or civilian personnel who demonstrate achievement in restoring or preserving the Bay.
c. Develop a welcome informational brochure for incoming commanders, servicemen/women and their families on bay friendly practices and bay-related policies.	Develop welcome informational brochure by FY 10 and begin distribution by FY 11.
d. Promote the DoD CBP.	Coordinate and present the challenges, successes, and future initiatives to be undertaken by the DoD CBP at local, regional, and national forums.



Conclusion

The ultimate goal of this document, *Department of Defense Chesapeake Bay Strategic Action Plan — DoD's Blueprint for the Bay (2009-2013)*, is to help DoD increase its Chesapeake Bay Program involvement and thus help restore and sustain the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem. This document is a workplan that will be used by all levels of DoD on a daily basis. It will help managers prioritize, track, report, and account for progress made in meeting DoD's Chesapeake Bay program action items. This document will also help managers communicate and collaborate more effectively with their installation, service, community, and Chesapeake Bay Program partners. As a "living" document, this blueprint will be reviewed, re-evaluated, and updated annually to reflect any changes in EPA's or DoD's Chesapeake Bay Programs. It will guide the military's continued involvement in achieving the Chesapeake Bay agreement goals and protecting the Bay for military readiness, for our community, and for future generations.



Success! The eagle platform built by Aberdeen Proving Ground natural resources staff is inhabited by a new generation of bald eagles.



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